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NEWYORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY



Year book of the New York Sout

912-1913

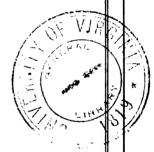




YEAR BOOK OF THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1912-13





NEW YORK: 1912

206 N59 38135

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OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SOCIETY

HE New York Southern Society was organized in the City of New York, on the ninth day of November, 1886, to promote friendly relations among Southern men, resident or temporarily sojourning in New York City, and to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people.

HUGH R. GARDEN LIBRARY

The Hugh R. Garden Library of the Society (the best collection of Southern literature in the City) has been deposited in the Library of Columbia University, where all members have access not only to the books of the Society, but also to those of the Library of the University.

REUNIONS

The Society holds from five to six Social Reunions or dinners each year at suitable places without cost to the members.

The social reunions so largely attended by the members and their guests are functions peculiar to this Society, and all pronounce them enjoyable and a success.



TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

Annual Dues, Resident				\$10.00
Annual Dues, Non-Resident				5.00
Life Membership				200.00

SEC. I. Any male over eighteen years of age, resident of, or having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself, or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons, over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to membership. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

SEC. 2. Any male over eighteen years of age, not a resident of, nor having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself, or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia,

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons, over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to non-resident membership, and may be elected thereto in the same manner as resident members, and shall have all the privileges of resident members, save a vote at the meetings of the Society, and as herein otherwise restricted. (As amended May 9, 1903.) From Constitution, Article III.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to send to the Secretary at No. 31 Nassau Street for entry on the Records of the Society information of the time and place of the death of such member.

To insure the prompt delivery of all notices and documents issued by the Society, the members should keep the Secretary informed of any changes they may make in their business or home address.

OFFICERS

1912 to 1913

President WALTER L. McCorkle

Vice-President GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

Treasurer WILLIAM D. BUCKNER

Secretary THOMAS STAPLES FULLER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Class of 1912 To serve until March, 1913. HON. H. M. SOMERVILLE HON. JOSEPH F. DALY FRANCIS G. CAFFEY S. R. BERTRON

Class of 1913 To serve until March, 1914. HENRY M. TILFORD ROBERT ADAMSON Dr. FIELDING L. TAYLOR J. LYNCH PENDERGAST

Class of 1914 To serve until March, 1915. ARCHIBALD R. WATSON JAMES S. MENG ISAAC R. OELAND DR. ROBERT C. MYLES

Chaplain REV. St. CLAIR HESTER, D.D.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

31 Nassau Street Telephone No. 2367 Cortlandt

STANDING COMMITTEES

1912 to 1913

Committee on Admissions

Auditing Committee

Hon. Joseph F. Daly

ALY S. R. BERTRON
(Chairman)

(Chairman)

(Chairman)

ROBERT ADAMSON

HON. H. M. SOMERVILLE

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY

JAMES S. MENG

Entertainment Committee

Dinner Committee

J. LYNCH PENDERGAST

PERCY S. MALLETT

(Chairman)
WILLIS BROWNING

(Chairman)
Dr. ROBERT C. Myles

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

IOHN P. EAST

Committee on Speakers for Annual Dinner

Committee on Investment and Distribution of Charity Fund

George Gordon Battle

(Chairman)

WILLIAM D. BUCKNER

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON ISAAC R. OELAND

DR. FIELDING L. TAYLOR HENRY M. TILFORD

Nominating Committee
Elected at Annual Meeting

Committee on Publication of Year Book

STUART G. GIBBONEY

JOHN P. EAST

BRUCE L. RICE

WILLIS BROWNING

THOMAS STAPLES FULLER
(Chairman)

STUART G. GIBBONEY
GRATTAN COLVIN

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FORMER OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

From 1886 to 1912

P	residents

ALGERNON SYDNEY SULLIVAN
FRANCIS R. RIVES
JOHN C. CALHOUN
HUGH R. GARDEN
JAMES H. PARKER
ROBERT L. HARRISON
CHARLES A. DESHON

JOHN R. ABNEY
HUGH S. THOMPSON
DR. WILLIAM M. POLK
MARION J. VERDERY
DR. JOHN A. WYETH
WILLIAM G. MCADOO

Vice-Presidents

BURTON N. HARRISON
A. G. DICKINSON
JOHN C. CALHOUN
BALLARD SMITH
JOHN NEWTON
VIRGINIUS DABNEY
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM
JAMES H. PARKER
EVAN THOMAS
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN
ROBERT L. HARRISON
DR. JOHN A. WYETH

CHARLES A. DESHON
JAMES SWANN
CLARENCE CARY
JOHN H. INMAN
PETER MALLETT
WILLIAM P. THOMPSON
JOHN R. ABNEY
HUGH S. THOMPSON
DR. WILLIAM M. POLK
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK
MARION J. VERDERY
HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY

WALTER L. McCorkle

Walter L. McCorkle Howard Saunders James L. Johnson William F. McCombs, Jr.

Treasurers

LE HETH LORTON
GASTON HARDY
WILLIS BROWNING
BS, JR. JOHN P. EAST
WILLIAM D. BUCKNER

Secretaries

JOHN MARSHALL
MACGRANE COXE
TURNER ASHBY BEALL
WILTON RANDOLPH
GRATTAN COLVIN

G. Terry Sinclair
G. Terry Sinclair
George Gordon Battle
Percy S. Mallett
John M. Harrington
Stuart Gatewood Gibboney

Chaplains

REV. OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK
REV. DR. CHARLES F. DEEMS
REV. PHILLIP A. H. BROWN, D.D.
REV. FRANK
REV. W. W. PAGE
REV. JOHN W. BROWN, D.D.
REV. J. NEVETT STEELE
REV. FRANK
PAGE, D.D.

Members of Executive Committees

PERCY S. MALLETT R. L. HARRISON ROBERT OXNARD MACGRANE COXE THOMAS D. COTTMAN CHARLES A. DESHON LOGAN C. MURRAY JAMES H. PARKER JOHN MARSHALL McKensie Semple WILLIAM G. CRENSHAW, JR. JAMES SWANN GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN IOHN C. CALHOUN JOSEPH L. ROBERTSON W. W. SHARP Dr. Robert C. Myles ROBERT W. GWATHMEY JOHN R. ABNEY Dr. J. HERBERT CLAIBORNE, JR. W. W. KIRKLAND WILLIAM P. THOMPSON HUGH R. GARDEN SAMUEL SPENCER Dr. STUART DOUGLASS HETH LORTON PERCY A. PICKRELL LORENZO SEMPLE PETER MALLETT GEORGE GORDON BATTLE IOHN R. McKAY THOMAS MARSHALL James L. Johnson LINDSAY RUSSELL CHARLES BASKERVILLE WILLIAM E. G. GAILLARD LEWIS NIXON E. LOWNDES RHETT

GEORGE H. SULLIVAN JOHN A. FAUST Marion J. Verdery HUGH S. THOMPSON Dr. Langdon C. Gray ROGER A. PRYOR CLARENCE CARY CARY T. HUTCHINSON HUGH L. COLE Dr. William M. Polk HOWARD R. BAYNE J. HAMPDEN ROBB PROF. THOMAS R. PRICE EDWARD OWEN Dr. R. C. M. PAGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK SAMUEL H. BUCK ALLEN C. REDWOOD BURTON N. HARRISON ROBERT E. LEE LEWIS JOHN P. EAST Hon. J. F. Daly H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL WILLIS BROWNING Dr. John A. Wyeth C. A. Mountjoy RICHARD F. GOLDSBOROUGH W. W. FULLER IOHN M. HARRINGTON B. R. SMITH Dr. VIRGIL P. GIBNEY WALTER L. McCorkle PERCY S. MALLETT HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY WILLIAM D. BUCKNER I. LYNCH PENDERGAST Dr. George Bolling Lee THOMAS J. McGuire FRANK L. POLK

ENTERTAINMENTS

During the past year the Society held the following entertainments:

Vaudeville and Smoker,

Saturday, October 28th, 1911, Waldorf-Astoria.

Entertainment for Charity,

Thursday, November 16th, 1911, Hotel Plaza.

Annual Dinner,

Saturday, December 16th, 1911, Waldorf-Astoria.

Reception and Dance,

Friday, January 12th, 1912, Hotel Astor.

Dixie Dinner,

Thursday, February 22d, 1912, Hotel Astor.

Annual Meeting and Smoker,

Thursday, March 7th, 1912, Waldorf-Astoria.

ENTERTAINMENTS SCHEDULED TO BE GIVEN DURING SEASON OF 1912-1913

Entertainment and Smoker,

Saturday, October 26th, 1912, Waldorf-Astoria.

Entertainment for Charity,

Friday, November 15th, 1912, Hotel Astor.

Annual Dinner,

Wednesday, December 11th, 1912, Waldorf-Astoria.

Reception and Dance,

Thursday, January 16th, 1913, Hotel Astor.

Dixie Dinner,

Thursday, February 20th, 1913, Hotel Astor.

Annual Meeting and Smoker,

Thursday, March 6th, 1913, Waldorf-Astoria.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY

HE Twenty-sixth Annual Dinner of the New York Southern Society was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, on Saturday evening, December 16th, 1911. Mr. Walter L. McCorkle, Mr. Henry M. Tilford and Dr. Fielding L. Taylor constituted the Dinner Committee.

The toasts and speakers at the dinner were as follows:

"HEALTHY AND SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH,"
Hon. Champ Clark.

"THE PROTECTION OF PROFITS,"

Hon. Oscar W. Underwood.

"THE MORAL RESULTS OF MODERN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES," Hon. Judson C. Clements.

"Public Opinion,"

Hon. William F. McCombs.

T THE conclusion of the dinner, Mr. William G. McAdoo, the President and Toastmaster, addressed the Society as follows: Gentlemen, the President of the United States!

(The toast was drunk by the guests standing.)

THE TOASTMASTER: A few days ago, in Chicago, when the people were crowding up

on a street car, and the conductor was saying, in the New York style, "Step lively!" an old lady was plaintively saying to the conductor, "Won't you please, Mr. Conductor, wait long enough for an old and fat lady to get on board?" This conductor, with true Celtic gallantry, said, "Sure, madam, where is she?"

That sort of consideration and of gallantry and of deference to woman is indicative of the spirit of the South, and I ask you to rise and drink to a toast which we make secondary only to that of the President of the United States—the Ladies.

(The toast was drunk by the guests standing.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen of the New York Southern Society, ladies and gentlemen: We are standing tonight in the shadow of great events, and Nature is evolving, with her singular pre-vision, the big men who are needed to grapple with these events and to mold them to the will and the welfare of the American people. The coming year will witness the creation of these shadows. They will take the form

of vitalized issues, fraught with the consequences of infallible destiny. Statesmen, like those whom the South produced in the glorious past, are needed, and the South has produced them.

It is in no spirit of vain glory that we refer to the fact that three of the men most conspicuously mentioned for the highest honor in the gift of the Nation are Southern men, and that one of them seems destined to fill that great office next time. Two of them are here as our guests, and we rejoice in this opportunity to honor them. We may be pardoned, too, for referring to the fact that, among those who are making a great impression upon the history of their country, are other Southern men. The Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is here this evening, and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court are Southern men.

What could be more conclusive of the complete obliteration of sectional lines, or more certainly contribute to the welfare and prosperity of our beloved country than these evidences of immutable union, of sentiment, of patriotism and of interest. The dinners of the New York Southern Society are intended to provide a forum where distinguished men may come and express their opinions without fear or favor, and without restraint. We invite them to come here and do that, and this forum has been occupied, in times past, with many of this country's most distinguished citizens.

We have some more of them here tonight, and we are glad to hear from them, because we always are willing to hear, as we know that we need to learn.

It would be supererrogation if I should undertake to enter upon any eulogy of the gentlemen who are to speak here tonight. Their achievements, gentlemen, speak for themselves. I have therefore, only to present to you—and the highest eulogy I can give him is to introduce him as Speaker of the House of Representatives—the Honorable Champ Clark, of Missouri.

HONORABLE CHAMP CLARK: You came very near missing this part of this performance. This is the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant that the House of Representatives was in session every day for the first twelve days of a long session. It was still in session when I left there today. That shows that that house means business.

I suppose that political subjects are barred here-

THE TOASTMASTER: Not at all.

MR. CLARK: Well, you see, it is entirely too late to announce that now, because I have already fixed up a non-political speech.

A country's growth is the growth of all its parts, and every American worthy of the name, rejoices in the growth of his country in strength, intelligence, wealth, usefulness and honor, and he therefore rejoices in the growth of every particular part of it. North Dakota is interested in the size of the cotton crop. just as Florida is in the size of the wheat crop. The fishermen in New England are interested in the output of oranges in California, as the Californians are interested in the catch of fish in New England. The man who thinks that only the affairs of his own little neighborhood affect him and his prosperity and happiness is very blind indeed. We are all surrounded practically by the same circumstances, and we are traveling in the same boat to the same destiny. We have none of the spirit of the old man who prayed, "God bless me and my wife, and my son John, and his wife, us four. and no more." Such a man cannot enjoy the exhilaration of spirit as a citizen who feels equally at home in Martha's Vineyard and on Catalina Island, and takes an abiding interest in everything from Key West to Niagara Falls.

But we have not been reduced to a dead level of uniformity. The climate, altitude, the stock from which we sprang, and a multitude of circumstances, differentiate us, but, after all is said and done, the difference between American citizens is only the difference which has been characterized as that variety which is the spice of life that gives it all its flavor. That homogenity of population which is absolutely necessary to a national spirit, and a unity of purpose, and a unity of action, never existed anywhere in the entire history of the human race to as great an extent as it does

among us. Within the last seventy years our assimilative faculties have been put to a severe test to form, shape, and fashion the army of foreigners who have come among us, into American citizens, but, to their great credit be it said, that most of them have become useful citizens, and a great many of them eminent in the various walks of human endeavor. An American is an American, whether he hails from Arizona or from Maine, from Texas or from Rhode Island. Truly does Emerson say, "We live in a new and exceptional age." America is another word for apportunity. Our entire history appears like a last effort of divine Providence in behalf of the human race.

The civilization of a country can be measured almost precisely by the estimation in which the women are held. I shall always consider it among the greatest blessings of my life—and they have been numerous and rich—that when I was a lad attending Kentucky University, one of my teachers was Professor Joseph D. Shea Pickett, a cousin to that General Pickett who won immortal renown at Gettysburg. When Professor Pickett was a young man, he traveled much in Europe, and was there a great deal in the company of an English duchess. When they came to separate she said, "Professor Pickett, I am astonished at your exceeding politeness, seeing that you come from a country where they have no queen." The courtly Kentuckian, bowing nearly to the ground, said, "Your Grace is

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mistaken. You live in a country where they have one queen, and I come from a country where every woman is a queen." And a finer sentiment was never uttered.

Just after the close of the Civil War, Admiral Farragut made the circle of his globe in his flagship. In every civilized country he was received with the honors due to a hero. When cruising through the Aegean Sea, he sent word to the Sultan of Turkey that he would like to call upon him and pay his respects. The Sultan sent word back that no battleship was permitted to pass the Dardanelles, unless it was commanded by a prince of the blood royal. That heated old Farragut's fighting blood to the boiling point, and he sent this message to the Sultan of Turkey, "I have on board my ship seven hundred American citizens, every one of whom is a prince of the blood royal in his own land. I am clearing my ship for action, and will call on you in force straightway." Suffice it to say that he had no trouble in anchoring in the Golden Horn.

A few years ago, a company of Americans were traveling in the Old World, and they had with them a boy about twelve years old. When they were among the pyramids of Egypt, the boy became weary and fell asleep. A wag thought he would have some fun with the boy, so he surrounded him with the grinning mummies of the dead Pharaohs and went up and blew a trumpet in imitation of Gabriel's Horn. The boy awoke, and he did not know where he was, but the

minute he laid his eyes on the mummies he flung his cap over his head and shouted, "Hooray, this is the Resurrection Morning, and an American is the first man up!" That is the kind of patriotism that I teach my children.

There is no tale out of the Arabian Nights that seems as incredible as the plain, unvarnished statement of the growth of America in population, in wealth, influence, and in every desirable respect. A century ago we were a fourth rate power, a negligible quantity in the world's calculations and plans, and now there isn't a Czar, Emperor, King, Prince or potentate on earth that does not lie awake o'nights inducing insomnia by pestering his head to find out what we are going to do next.

One hundred and ten years ago we had only 5,-408,383 people. According to the last census we had 93,407,181, not counting the denizens of Guam and the Philippines, and, as far as I am individually concerned, I hope to God that that gang will never be counted as American citizens! They are not fit to be.

If our population increases at the same rate for the next one hundred and ten years, in the year 2020 we will have two billion citizens, which is about five hundred million more than there are supposed to be in the world today.

Two or three years ago, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, said in a public speech that if the Missis-

sippi Valley were cultivated for all it was worth, on the average, one acre of land would support one human being. That would give us one billion, two hundred and fifty million people between the top of the Rocky Mountains and the crest of the Alleghanies.

In the last one hundred and ten years the total wealth of the United States increased one hundred twenty-five fold, and it is now estimated by statisticians at the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-five billions of dollars, which, if equally distributed, would give \$1371 to every man, woman and child betwixt the two seas. If our wealth increases for the next one hundred and ten years at that rate, in the year 2020 the total wealth of this country will amount to fifteen trillion, six hundred and twenty-five billions of dollars, a sum so stupendous as to be incomprehensible by the mathematical powers of the human mind. There isn't a man in the crowd who has any idea what a trillion is.

In 1800 our territory was circumscribed by the Atlantic on the East, the Mississippi on the West, the Great Lakes on the North, and the Floridas on the South. It did not even extend to the Gulf of Mexico. Now it extends from the sunrise side of the continent in the East to nobody knows where in the West.

I want to make one parenthetical remark here, and that is that the hilarious patriots who began going about in 1898 saying that the Spanish War made us a

world power were precisely ninety-five years behind the times. I will tell you when we became a world power. It was on the 30th day of April, 1803, when Thomas Jefferson bought from Napoleon, for a song, the Louisiana Territory. That was the greatest transaction in real estate ever suggested on this earth, and I never think of Thomas Jefferson without blessing him in his grave. If it hadn't been for him, men couldn't have lived where I live and be American citizens. It is a great thing to be a New Yorker, it is a great thing to be a Missourian, but the greatest of all is to be an American citizen. That was the greatest of all Thomas Jefferson's works. If he never had been born, somebody would have written the Declaration of Independence. It would not have had the majestic sweep of Jefferson's—no other state paper in the history of the world ever did have—but it would have sufficed. If he had never been born, somebody would have broken up the law of primogeniture, if he had never been born somebody would have founded the University of Virginia, but if he had not been elected President in 1800, we never would have owned a square foot of land west of the Mississippi River. John Adams and that whole crowd were opposed to the acquisition of that territory.

In 1800 we imported everything we used, almost, that could not be made on a farm, including bricks, and now we are competing with every nation under heaven for every species of trade known among men. We have even performed the condemned caper of sending coals to Newcastle, at a profit, and if we act with any sense in the next eight or nine years, in the year 2000 this country ought to be easily the commercial mistress of the world.

In 1800, a majority of the people in the United States could not read and write. According to the last census just about ten per cent are classed as illiterate. With our school facilities, public and private, it ought to be considered a disgrace for any American citizen under twenty years of age, in the year 2000, to be unfamiliar with the rudiments of an English education.

In 1800 we had about a dozen so-called colleges in the United States, every one of them in imminent danger of dying of what the doctors call anæmia, which is poverty of the blood. And now 800,000 ambitious boys and girls are preparing themselves for the honors and important duties of American citizenship at five hundred well equipped colleges and universities, to say nothing of high schools and academies.

In the year 1800 churches were like angels' visits, few and far between, and the advent of the preacher into the community, or the priest, was the event of the season, and sometimes of the year; and now the average citizen lives within less than four miles of a place of worship, and preachers are as thick as candidates in a Democratic primary in New York City.

And these things are not to be despised, even by statesmen, for King Solomon, the wisest man that ever lived, and one of my prime favorites, says, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The contemplation of these astounding figures as to our growth makes even our hard headed, unimaginative man dizzy to contemplate, by the eye of fate, what this puissant republic will be in the days that are to come.

Heretofore the greater part of the growth has been in the North. It does not require the powers of divination of the greatest of major prophets to predict, with something approximating accuracy, that while all parts of the country will, in all probability, grow for centuries to come, that the greatest growth hereafter will be in the southern portion of it, for the all-sufficient reason that there is more room for growth there, with our wonderful physical resources scarcely touched as yet, with a soil so rich that it only needs to be tickled with a hoe to smile with a bounteous harvest, with our land selling for not more than a fourth or a third as much as the same grade of land is sold for up North, with a climate warm enough for comfort, cold enough for virtue, that makes life a perpetual joy. Take into consideration, in connection with these, our vast forests of merchantable timber, our inexhaustible mines of valuable metals and building stones, a capacity to produce everything needed for the comfort of man,

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where it does not require half as much to live in any given style as it does in the colder regions of the North, because you don't need so much expenditure for clothing or food or houses or fuel. With vast rivers and oceans to carry the commerce, the growth of the South in the days to come is absolutely assured. one thing that insures her prosperity, and that is almost a complete monopoly on a crop of an article that is absolutely necessary to the comfort of the human race, and that is the cotton crop. If it were not for the cotton crop it would be a close shave as to whether the balance of trade would be in our favor or against us. The exportation of other agricultural products has dwindled almost to the vanishing point, but the exportation of raw cotton and cotton fabrics increases as the years steal into the centuries.

Lord Bacon, one of the greatest philosophers that ever lived, ranked the founders of states among the greatest of mankind. If he were to re-cast that saying, I am not certain but that he would class the re-builders of states along with the founders of states; and there is a high place waiting in history for the men who re-built the Southern states after the devastation of war, a devastation as complete as that which followed the thirty years' war in Germany, or the seven years' war in Prussia. The physical rehabilitation of the South then is one of the wonders of history, and ranks the men who did it among the great public benefactors of our time.

But it is not so much the material wealth of the South, either actually in existence now or potentially in existence, that gives the Southerners pride when they think of the country in the days that are to come. It is the splendid citizenship of the South, than which no more splendid citizenship has existed in the entire history of the world. I commend not only to the Southerners here, but to all American citizens, the profound philosophy of the familiar lines of Sir William Jones:

"What constitutes a State? Not high raised 'buttment,
Levelled mound, thick walls, and moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,
Not vast and broad armed ports, rich navies left to scorn;
But men—high-minded men, men who their duties know,
And knowing, dare maintain. These constitute a State."

And the South, no less than the rest of America, has been rich in this class of men from the beginning. These men and their descendants will preserve our free institutions for the benefit of our posterity, to the last syllable of recorded time.

HE TOASTMASTER: When I spoke of supererrogation a few moments ago and you laughed, I derived the painful impression that a Southern audience was not acquainted with the dictionary, but I want to assure you that I would be guilty of that crime if I undertook to eulogize the next speaker. His eulogy is expressed in the two facts that he is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the South—of Congress, which means the South, and that his name is Oscar W. Underwood.

HONORABLE OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD: Mr. President, gentlemen of the Southern Society, ladies and gentlemen: A Southern man is born a politician. There is no boy that grows up in the South that is not interested in the government of his country. Politicians do not make the issues that confront the American people. The issues are created by conditions. The people recognize the existing conditions; the politician attempts to obey their will. I, therefore, gentlemen of the Southern Society of New York, do not feel that I will trespass upon your time if I attempt to present to you what I consider the great issue that confronts the American people today.

The kaleidoscope of political issues must and will continually change with the changing conditions of our republic, but there is one question that was with us in the beginning of our republic, and that will be with us in the end, and that is the most effective and efficient and fairest way to equalize the burdens of taxation that are levied by the government of the United States. The power to tax is the one indispensable power of any nation. Without the power to tax, we cannot maintain armies and navies, and we cannot establish the courts of our country. In fact, our government would cease to exist were the power to tax taken away from the representatives of the people, or the government itself. This power to tax is both the most necessary power of the government, and, at the same time, the most dangerous power that the government can exercise, for the power to tax carries with it the power to destroy.

There has always been a marked distinction between the contending parties in American politics as to how the power to tax should be exercised. It is the most marked distinction that exists between the two great political parties today. Each party has clearly defined its position. I do not mean to say that individual members of the great parties of this country may not, at times, find themselves thinking alike as to how the power to tax should be exercised, but I do say that there has been a marked and clear distinction between the position of the two great parties.

From the beginning of its history, the Republican party has always maintained that the taxing power might be used not only for the purpose of raising revenues to support the government, but that it might be used for

the purpose of developing and giving an advantage to the American producer and the American manufacturer. It was only in recent years—in fact, only in the last platform—that the Republican party clearly, in so many words, declared its position in reference to levying taxes at the Custom House, when it declared what had been its principle from the beginning: that it was in favor of levying a tax that was sufficient to equalize the difference in cost at home and abroad, as well as a reasonable profit to American industries.

The Democratic position has always been that the power to tax should only be used for governmental purposes; that the benefits that the producer and manufacturer of the country derive from the power to tax should be a mere incident to the question of raising revenues, and not the main purpose for which the tax was levied.

Thus, drawing clearly the distinction between the two parties in this country, many men, citizens of high standing and character, maintain that this great governmental power should be used for the purpose of protecting the industries of this country, and state that there is no reason why the government should not protect a reasonable profit to the manufacturer. I have always believed, and if I understand my party's position correctly, it has always maintained that the doctrine of protecting profits must ultimately, of necessity, lead to the protection and creation of monopoly. You may say that the American

manufacturer is entitled to a reasonable profit. So he is. We all hope and wish that he may always make a reasonable profit, but I say that when, by governmental action, by the law of this country, you guarantee to him a reasonable profit, you take the first step to prohibit competition, the first step that creates monopoly. It does not make any difference whether you are protecting a reasonable or an unreasonable profit, whenever you, by law, protect a profit at all, you, of necessity, prohibit competition. To establish trade in a country takes time and labor and money. There is no foreign manufacturer that can enter our gates and build up his trade until he has established a place of business and supply points, advertised his business, and spent a great deal of money to develop that trade. Then, if you maintain on the statute books a law that guarantees to your own manufacturer the right to a reasonable profit or an unreasonable profit above the difference of cost at home and abroad, what does the competitor have to meet? He not only has to sell his goods so that he can compete where the difference in cost at home and abroad has been equalized, but he has to meet that reasonable profit, because he must pay, at your custom house, that profit to the government, as the price of admission to compete for your trade. It is therefore, only necessary for our home producer or manufacturer to drop his price a few points below the balance of this reasonable profit, and the competitor must cease to compete, or he must sell his goods at a loss, and ultimately become a bankrupt. Therefore, when the competition is fierce and strong, and he meets that condition, he must retire as a commercial entity from our country. When he is gone, there is nothing to prevent the home producer from advancing his prices to any point that home competition will allow him to do.

You may say that when he advances beyond a reasonable profit, that competition will return from abroad, but you must bear in mind that it has cost labor, money and time for the foreign competitor to build up his business. You have driven him out by law. If that law remains on the statute books he will not return and expend his money to build up his business in your country, when he knows that it is possible for his competitor here to merely drop his prices below the point of an unreasonable profit that you are protecting, to put him out of business.

Now, this condition was not of as great moment thirty or forty years ago as it is today. Thirty or forty years ago we had an expanding West, and new markets growing from year to year with the opening of land, and the coming in of immigrants from foreign countries, to build up those markets. But today the West is settled. Today our great producing interests are manufacturing and producing, in many lines, as much and more than the American people can consume. Today the country is not occupied by numbers of independent manufacturers and producers, but in many lines of business, the pro-

ductive interests of this country are concentrated in the hands of a few great manufacturing enterprises. There is no longer in many enterprises the vital and the live, active competitive conditions that existed thirty or forty years ago, when the system of protecting profits was first adopted in the United States.

Today, if you do not intend to destroy competition entirely from foreign countries, then you face, absolutely, the question of regulating the great producers in America. I am not one of those who desire to see any American industry destroyed by competition from abroad. I hope that the great manufacturing interests of the United States will not only control the major portion of the American markets, but that they will be able to carry their expanding commerce beyond the seas. But I do say this, that whenever you equalize the difference in cost at home and abroad, you have gone as far as any of the greater or lesser manufacturing interests of this country have a right to demand or ask.

The distinction between our great parties in this country is very clear. When you equalize the difference in cost at home and abroad, and provide for the differential in freight rates, you have got a competitive tariff at that point. In other words, your tariff does not prevent competition. From that point downward, you have got a competitive tariff, down to the lowest point of tariff that you can levy. Within that zone you can levy a tariff for revenue only, dependent upon the amount of tariff

that your government conditions demand, but when you go above that point, where you levy a tariff at the difference in cost at home and abroad, and enter the zone of protecting profits, you commence at once to dam back competition, to prevent competition, until you get the tariff taxes raised to a point where you prohibit competition entirely. Unfortunately, under our present tariff laws, about one-third of all the tariff taxes that are levied at the Custom House today, are levied to prohibit competition, and not for the purpose of raising revenue for the government.

What right have I or you, if you are in the manufacturing business, (and, in a very slight way, I am interested in manufacturing myself), to say that the government of the United States shall protect our profits, because we are engaged in the manufacturing business, and not protect the profits of the merchant or the banker, or the farmer, or the wages of labor? What right have we to demand a law that the government, by protecting profits, shall turn the dollars of the American people into our pockets, instead of requiring us to make a fair fight, in an open field, as the banker has to do, or the merchant has to do, or the farmer has to do. When the difference in cost, if there is a difference in cost, is equalized at home and abroad, you have still got a competitive tariff, and up to that point you can levy a revenue tariff.

The difficulty in protecting profits is that you pro-

tect inefficiency. Whenever you buttress an industry around with a wall, where it does not have to fight for its existence, where it does not have to pursue the most efficient and effective methods to accomplish, successfully, its business ends, then you lull them to sleep, and they no longer strive for that efficiency which will, in the end, protect and develop their great industry. A very marked illustration of that exists in the United States today. Over forty years ago our government established a tariff on the manufactures of wool. That tariff levied a specific duty, but, when reduced to its ad valorem equivalent, it equals a tax of nearly ninety per cent on all the goods that are imported into the United States at the Custom House. The woolen industry in the United States has not grown and has not developed in efficiency and in the reduction of the cost of production, as the great iron and steel business of the United States has. Within the last forty years, every time a tariff bill has been written, the Congress of the United States has reduced the tax on iron and steel commodities, imported into the United States. Forty years ago the tax on steel rail was \$17.50 a ton. By gradual reduction, today it has reached a point where it is \$3.92. Forty years ago the tax on pig iron was \$13.60 a ton. By gradual reduction, one tariff bill after another has reduced it to a point where today the tax is \$2.50. Yet, in all that time, the great woolen industry of this country has remained under a tax that averaged ninety per cent at the Custom House.

Well, what is the result? The woolen industry, as an industry, has not developed in reducing its cost of production. It has not developed in efficiency, and why? Because it stood behind a wall that prevented active competition in many lines, and did not call forth efficiency. But the iron and steel industry was compelled, decade after decade, to face an active and continued competition, a competition that did not drive it out of business, but that drove it to efficiency. With what result? With the result that the great iron and steel interests of America today are reaching beyond the seas. They are controlling the American market from ocean to ocean, and they are faced outward, and not inward. They are going to the Orient and to the Occident. They are today preparing to face on the battlefield for commercial supremacy, their rivals in the foreign countries where they have no tariff wall to protect them, and in many countries where they have to pay an adverse tariff to enter the field.

The question that presents itself to the American people today, laying aside what is right and what is just, and what is fair to the consumer, is, which one of these methods will you adopt to develop the great industrial business of America? Do you propose to continue the system of hothouse growth of building your industry behind a prohibitive tariff wall, where there is no incentive for it to attain to the highest efficiency, or do you propose, by reasonable and safe methods, to reduce these tariff taxes from prohibitive rates down to a point where

there is an opportunity for fair and honest competition, to a point where that competition will require the owners of these great plants to develop the greatest efficiency and practise the greatest economy?

In my judgment, the American people may have no fear that a Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of this great government, would do anything that would destroy the great industries of America. Should a party attempt to destroy the great industries of America, they would destroy the people themselves. On the other hand, I think that you can rest assured that, should the Democratic party be returned to power on this great issue, the American people would find that they had placed on the statute books of America, laws that reduced the present prohibitive tariff taxes to rates that would bring about reasonable, safe and honest competition, in the interest not only of the consumer, but in the interest of developing the efficiency of our great producers themselves, so that they might be prepared, in the near future, not only to control the American market, but to reach out for the markets beyond the seas. I thank you.

HE TOASTMASTER: I now have the honor of introducing a gentleman for whom the country has universal respect, and for whom railroad men have a wholesome and salutory respect, the Honorable Judson C. Clements, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

HONORABLE JUDSON C. CLEMENTS: Ladies and gentlemen: In my day, I have never known so many important questions to be under discussion at the same time, not only by candidates and officials, but by the people at large. I shall undertake only in a brief way, to refer to some of the important points in relation to one subject, the railroads and modern transportation and transmission facilities.

The onward march of humanity toward higher ideals has left great landmarks of its progress. These are not only moral, religious and political, but commercial and scientific, and each of them, though sometimes far apart, marks the fullness of a period of advancement to a higher plane of development. From the giving of the Ten Commandments to the beginning of the Christian era there had been the development necessary to a preparation and readiness for the new dispensation. So from Magna Charta to the immortal Declaration of Independence there was accomplished another fullness of time necessary to the more complete recognition of the same or kindred

principles respecting the purpose and power of government and individual rights, such as those set forth in the great charter.

Within the last hundred years world-wide conditions show an advancement far surpassing the progress of many hundred years in preceding ages. These modern developments are as a sunburst when compared with prior times. The agencies which more than all others have brought this sudden and glorious fruition are those of modern transportation and transmission methods and facilities. We had long had the printing press, itself a most powerful agency, but its potency was greatly limited by lack of facilities for distribution. From ancient times down to the recent dawn of the age of steam and electricity the sailing vessel was the only means of transportation and communication, except locally upon land; consequently the centers of learning, as well as of commerce, were at the port cities. This resulted in vast differences between the everyday life and characteristics of the people of these great cities and those on the interior of the same country. Modern agencies of transportation and transmission have radically changed this condition by their thorough and speedy dissemination of knowledge to every nook and corner of the earth. They have made possible educational. missionary and charitable operations on a grander scale than could have been dreamed of by the most humane and optimistic of former times; they have encouraged the production and accomplished the distribution of the necessities and comforts of life, to the amelioration of conditions of human existence everywhere; they have brought the nations of the earth close together, so that more and more each may see and know the other and all may realize a common brotherhood. In consequence we are rapidly approaching the time when petty disputes between nations will no longer be a cause for warfare; when reason, and not gun-powder, will be the arbiter of international disputes. There is scarcely an imaginable controversy of this sort, unless it involves the right of a nation to exist, that could not more righteously be settled by arbitration than by war, to say nothing of the prevention of the destruction of life and property and the hindrance to civilization and progress which result from war.

Less than a hundred years ago all Europe was in the throes of the Napoleonic wars, doubtless then deemed inavertible; but the time has passed for such conflicts. Only fifty years ago our own country was in the agonies of civil war, over a dispute then termed an "irrepressible conflict." Section was opposed to section, a condition that can not recur with the better understanding of each other's circumstances and environments which has been accomplished, as never before, by modern agencies of transportation and transmission. Again, within the last hundred years a great battle was fought between this and the mother country, while a treaty of peace, signed by representatives of the two countries, was on its slow passage by sail to this country for ratification.

Through modern agencies of transportation and transmission have the unparalleled growth and progress of our own country been made possible, giving it such high rank among the nations of the world, and enabling it to wield, as it does, such powerful influence for good government and for peace. These instrumentalities of intercommunication and distribution of intelligence, together with the press, are the vehicles constantly carrying to every part of the earth the light of publicity, giving to all communities the benefits derived from the exchange of their best thoughts. It is a continuing fulfillment of the command of Him who in the beginning said, "Let there be light."

The prejudice and passion of ignorance is dispelled by the light of knowledge. Recall for instance the silly prejudices, and even superstitions, regarding each other and their respective countries entertained at one time by the English and French populace, when, separated only by the narrow Straits of Dover, they hardly dared to visit each other, so far removed each seemed by reason of their differences in language, dress, manners and habits of thought. But when they began to travel back and forth, it required little time only for each to persuade the other that he was human; and with the coming of cheap paper, the power press, and steam, mutual contempt gave way to mutual admiration and regard.

Buckle found the application of steam to travel one of the great causes by which the love of war had been

weakened, and emphasized the fact that the more nations associate with each other the more quickly do ancient enmities disappear. He quotes an author to the effect that the argument in Paris against the use of coffee was that the English liked it.

With our neighbors, the Canadians, we are growing constantly on closer terms, notwithstanding the results of the Fall elections there. Thousands of our people go over there every year, some for their holiday and some for permanent homes. Considered in itself, everyone must admit that reciprocity is a good thing, a getting together, and the most selfish opponent of the late proposed treaty would have no difficulty in writing such an agreement as would in his opinion better existing conditions. Whether the particular treaty would have been more beneficial to Canada or our own people, to our farmers or our trusts, I am not prepared to venture an opinion. I only refer to it as a temporary check to that complete understanding and harmony that should be the aim of every loyal official, every intelligent citizen on both sides of the imaginary line which alone separates us. That annexation should have been used as a bogie to influence opposition is the more regrettable since it could only have been suggested with respect to annexation by request, for there surely could be none so inhuman as to declare for annexation by force.

It was Watt, a Scot, who developed the real steam engine, though engines run by steam were manufactured

before Watt began his experiments. It was Stephenson, an Englishman, who put the engine on wheels and started the world's railroad systems that are fast making for peace. It was another, Symington, who would have put the engine in a hull to cross the ocean, but for the death of his patron, the Earl of Bridgewater. And thus the way was left open for our own Fulton to demonstrate the solution of the great problem, in sight of where we now sit.

When the traffic in this metropolis had grown so great between the shores that new methods were imperative, and it became necessary to burrow beneath the river, and public-spirited men interested capital in the project, it yet lagged for twenty years unaccomplished until a Southern boy was sent up here to lead you to a glorious solution. The result is a victory for science as well as for capital, a monument to your foresight, an example for future congested centers, a triumph of engineering and another link in that intimate communication which is finally to knit the whole world into one family, not by conquest or absorption, but upon equal terms, save where nature has been parsimonious or prodigal with her material gifts or individual energy. A million passengers through your tubes weekly is stupendous enough to stagger belief, yet he who has grown familiar with conditions knows that these facilities are far short of the necessities of the future, and that your present equipment will not satisfy the demands of tomorrow, to say nothing of the day after.

The telegraph and still more the telephone are opening the way to a family intimacy that is bound to make for peace, and you have in the terminal building of this underground system an illustration of the mighty instrument which the telephone is coming to be. That five thousand girls should be employed in this single station, which is only one of a half hundred in the city, is earnest of the wonderful use to which the thin wire is growing. Only a few years old, operated by a power so feeble as to be almost negligible, and yet making for the convenience in business and social affairs of growing millions, it is impossible, judging from the almost miraculous expansion of the past, to estimate the development of the near future. So rapid is this growth that in very self-defense the corporation in control, needing conduits for a million lines, at once installs conduits for double that number, in order to anticipate, so far as may be possible, the certain demands of the morrow. Nor is this instrumentality of communication confined to the cities. Its expense is not so great but that it is rapidly permeating the country districts, making their homes and life more attractive. No event of great moment can now occur anywhere that we may not read about it in some one of the many editions of the newspapers of the same day.

But these transportation and transmission agencies, whose services and charges affect every man, woman and child, with all the good thay have accomplished, and with their promise for the future, like almost everything else

capable of promoting good, are susceptible of abuse and can be perverted to the accomplishment of gross injustice and wrong. The necessity for control and regulation is therefore abundantly apparent. Public regulation, for the prevention of unjust discriminations and unreasonable charges, should be so administered, however, while correcting these wrongs, as to permit and encourage the proper development of these agencies in order that they may adequately render to the public the service to which they are devoted and at the same time be afforded opportunity to earn just returns for those who invest in them. Their operation under former conditions, practically as private institutions, without public regulation and without the realization of any great necessity for such regulation, permitted very vague and hazy notions to become prevalent with respect to their obligations to the public. The railroads have long since, and often, demonstrated how, when free from regulation, it is within their power by discrimination either to kill or make alive. It has only been after legislative regulation and judicial contests thereupon that much progress has been made in clearing up the questions that have been raised in connection with the public duties and responsibilities of carriers, especially as to equality of service and charges as well as the safety of passengers and employees; and the contest is not vet ended. Until within the last year, when the contention was overruled by the Supreme Court, some of the carriers claimed that they could not be compelled

to report information which would disclose violations of one of the safety-appliance laws respecting the hours of service of their employees, because to do so might disclose the guilt of the corporation of a misdemeanor.

One of the most effective means of eliminating fraudulent and indefensible practices resulting in discriminations and other violations of the Act to Regulate Commerce is the light of publicity, the power to require disclosure. There ought therefore to be no city of refuge to which a corporation engaged in a service affected with a public interest may flee for the concealment of that which it does through its officials and agents, by whom alone it can act. Publicity, however, is by no means all that is required to enforce justice.

The holding company is often a mask or shield through which some artists of the legal profession have found a way to accomplish indirectly that which under the law could not be directly effected. This device is successful only when the form is permitted to encloud the substance. It is encouraging that more and more the legislation and the interpretation and administration of the law, intended to secure equality of treatment, reasonable rates and fair dealing tend, though too slowly, toward eliminating these indirect methods of concealment, and demand openness and directness.

It is often suggested that there is too much law, too much regulation; but it becomes more and more evident by the growth of corporate action, concentration and combination, that there is need for the intervention of public authority for the protection of the individual. There is an ever-present willingness of at least a small percentage of business men and business concerns in every line of industry to gain an undue advantage. The nefarious practice of rebating by railroads never could have been broken up, even at the earnest desire and effort of ninety-five per cent of the carriers, so long as five per cent were willing to indulge in the practice, for if there had been no effective penalties to restrain the five per cent they would have driven the others into the practice, or compelled them to stand by and see lawless competitors take business away from them.

To the extent that discriminations, effected by rebates, free passes and other devices of favoritism, have been eliminated, the benefits have been two-fold,—the vice of discrimination has been removed; and the revenues of the carriers have been protected and conserved to an important extent.

The wise and just regulation of these matters will prevent the demand for public ownership, the growth of socialism, and perhaps even worse tendencies. The responsibilities upon the present generation are great; let us hope that they will be bravely and wisely met. Then is the time at hand when peace will have her victories even more renowned than war.

HE TOASTMASTER: I now have the honor of introducing to you a distinguished lawyer of New York, and not the least of his distinctions is his membership in the New York Southern Society. Mr. William F. McCombs:

MR. WILLIAM F. McCOMBS: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I think I

have one of the most comfortable questions to discuss, of the evening, because of its very broadness. I think it is even superior, in its ramifications, to the subject which was discussed by the distinguished Speaker of the House. It recalls to my mind the story of the exhorter in a Southern colored church. It is not necessary to tell you Southerners what an exhorter is, but for the benefit of those who may not know, I will say that an exhorter is a sort of an under-preacher without a license, who is allowed to inspire the congregation upon subjects in general. When asked why he did not become a preacher, instead of remaining an exhorter, he said, "No, boss, a preacher he has got to stick to the text; a 'xorter can branch."

What "they" say about a man in a community, is one of the strongest influences to make him orderly and respectable. It is an influence which, to my mind, is equal, if not superior, to the statutes and to the Constitution itself. What "they" say about a man is conclusive, almost, of his conduct. If it be not so, he is ex-

cluded from the community. And the term "they" is never defined. The persons interested are never mentioned. The gentlemen who compose "they" are never defined, and yet it is that influence in all communities—the influence of what your neighbors are saying about you—that keeps men within the conventions, and keeps us law-abiding.

And so it is of government. Every democratic form of government is founded upon the principle that its elected representatives represent the majority of public opinion, as expressed; that the persons who are elected to office merely hold the proxies of public opinion. its final analysis, such government, to endure, must at all times represent the state of mind of the people. It is safe to say that no government is ever any better or any worse than the governed. Every governmental institution rests finally upon the common consent of the governed. How far responsive government is to public opinion depends upon the degree of respect which public opinion insists that the government shall have for it. If it be active, immediate results follow. If it be inactive, those in possession of government either become negligent of the common good or careless or drunk with power, if not corrupt.

We sometimes look upon an absolute monarchy with a degree of amazement. The reason is not far to seek. The governed permit it with some degree of willingness. Those in government capitalize complacency and concentrated power. Whether public opinion sustains it, or opinion privately held sustains it, is a question merely of time. In a democratic form of government, that is to say, in a government of public opinion, there is an open concession to the principle that the public, through public opinion, not only sends those of its representatives to office, but frames the general lines of the policies which they are to carry out.

If a certain Albany patriot is correctly quoted, in one of his few authentic interviews, there lodges in his breast a fear of democracy. He seems to have a certain suspicion that the people, through their public opinion, are going to do him wrong. Perhaps it has a sinister application to himself. Public opinion is nothing more nor less than the common consensus of minds. It is the common thought of a community or a country as to government. It decides what individuals shall exercise the proxy of government. It is the only foundation and excuse for a democracy. When that consensus fails to have direct operation upon the government, we should call ourselves something else than a democracy.

The term "politician" has fallen into somewhat of a state of disrepute. It is due to the fact that there is a suspicion that a private individual is playing a game for himself, and for his personal advancement, contrary to public opinion. To a man who is a wise politician, it is apparent that to continue himself in power, he must not only follow the common opinion, but he must make

strenuous effort to give it expression. Of course, it is human nature that an individual goes into almost everything for personal advancement, but the wise individual. in public life knows that his advancement cannot have endurance unless he have the common consensus of approval, and the inspiration of the fresh, revivifying air of the common thought. I often think, when I see a public man retire to private life, that it is not the fault so much of good intention, as it is the fault of good judg-There is a disease that is not, I think, included in any of the medical works. It may be termed "officeitis," Those who have been in the Legislature for two or three terms, or in government, are most likely to get it. There is no specific cure. It is produced by a certain blindness as to self, and if those who are seized of this disease should only pay less attention to that quantity and more to the carrying out of what the common thought has dictated, they may carry this handicap through life with a certain degree of comfort.

It is fashionable nowadays to divide the American public into conservatives and radicals. To be sure, there are those who think that the things that were are precisely the things that ought not to be. The former are of that type of individual who, in passing through a dark wood with a companion said, "I know nothing is going to happen, but I am scared to death." The latter belongs to that type of individual who come into the world looking for trouble and provocation at the same time.

Thus we may say, with John Morley, that all things look black in the light of Utopia. Perhaps we are all looking for a Utopia, but I doubt whether it would be good for us to have it. Utopia has always struck my mind as a rather still place. We are committed to progress. Nothing in nature can stand still. If it be left alone, it has a tendency to decay or to disintegrate. Chesterton in a magnificent essay upon Orthodoxy, has pointed out that progress does not mean the abandonment of the old institutions. It does not mean the effacing of the things that were. It is necessary, in order to keep our institutions active and virile. He cites an example. The posts that sustain the burden of the fence, if let alone, will either decay or become black. They need constant freshening and brightening in order that they may be maintained in effectiveness. So it is with government. The principles of our institutions are our boasts. We cannot let them remain untouched. They must have frequent applications of fresh and enlightened public opinion, freely applied.

Today there is wide comment on the fact that the tide of progressiveism is running strongly. There are those who believe that it is dealing in novel toys newly found. Nothing could be further from the fact. This so-called progressiveism of today is merely phrasing, in terms, the common thought of years. It is the result of the silent operation of the minds of men, constantly turning over, for great periods of time, governmental

and economical necessities. It is the verdict of a great jury that has labored long and hard over the facts in the case. Many there are who call it radicalism. It is radical only in respect of stating, in terms, propositions that may not have been expressed before, not in respect of propositions that have not been held in opinion before. I sometimes think that the greatest condemnation that a subject may have in the individual mind is phrased in these words: "I never heard of such a thing before." It is natural to call a thing that one has not heard of, radical. It may be sound, it may be irrefutable, it may be as old as the human mind, but it can become conservative only in proportion to our becoming accustomed to it.

For example, there are many laws on our statute books, which, some decades ago, were regarded as politically impossible and extreme. Now they are regarded as the quintessence of reason. Indeed, they have become a part of our public morals. In other words, the common mind has been operating upon them. They first received the approval of the majority. Then they received the approval of unanimity. Thus, they became conservative. Mr. Lincoln, in his time, was probably regarded as one of the greatest radicals that the world ever produced. Historians of today are writing of Mr. Lincoln as a conservative.

Let us, therefore, not regard the term "progressiveism" as a term of reproach. Let us observe the fact that this thing which we call progressiveism has no novel

element and is no newly discovered thing. It is merely the open effort to gain fruition of the common thought of years. It is merely the blossom from the sap and substance of opinion that has been running silently but strong. It is unfair, it is unsound, it is futile, for groups of men to attempt to decide, with finality, those who should be in government and those who should not be. Public opinion has met in the common melting pot of those ideas turned habitually backward and those pointing constantly forward. The product comes from the commingling and the reduction under the white heat of public conscience. It is fortunate for this republic that no man's opinion is constantly, and for any great length of time, held better than another man's opinion, but that we hold steadfast to the belief that the common opinion must prevail. It is fortunate indeed that our people do not follow groups of thought that pronounce the dictum "We are absolutely right and you are absolutely wrong." Democracy rejects the finality of human wisdom in any body of men. Therefore, we progress; therefore, we remain a democracy.

Public opinion demands that public officials consider themselves not as the originators of thought, but as its interpreters and its agents. Let them be thoroughly aware that, as representatives of the people, they must have such co-ordination of brains and finger tips as will put into execution any administration and legislation that public opinion has expressed. A poet has said, "Democracy dreams of a nation of kings." That dream is the

inspiration and the hope of perpetuating a democracy; but while we dream of a nation of kings, as democracy moves and acts and has its common processes, it insists on one obeisance only, and that fealty is the majestic ideal of public opinion.

The New York Southern Society was organized in the City of New York on the 9th day of November, 1886, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1889.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

We, John C. Calhoun, James H. Parker, William P. St. John, Evan Thomas, William L. Trenholm, Macgrane Coxe, Walter L. McCorkle, William G. Crenshaw, Jr., Charles A. Deshon, William W. Flannagan, George Rutledge Gibson, Robert L. Harrison and James Swann, all of full age, citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, desiring to form ourselves and others into a society for social, patriotic, historical and literary purposes, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12, 1878, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, do hereby, for the purpose of incorporating such Society, certify as follows:

I. The name or title by which such Society shall be known in law is:

New York Southern Society.

II. The particular business or object of such Society shall be:

To cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people and to cultivate friendly relations between the Southern men resident, or temporarily sojourning in New York City.

III. The number of trustees, directors or managers to manage the same shall be:

THIRTEEN.

IV. The names of the trustees, directors or managers for the first year of its existence shall be:

JOHN C. CALHOUN
JAMES H. PARKER
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN
EVAN THOMAS
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM
MACGRANE COXE

WALTER L. McCORKLE
WILLIAM G. CRENSHAW, JR.
CHARLES A. DESHON
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN
GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON
ROBERT L. HARRISON
JAMES SWANN

V. The principal officers of said Society shall be located at the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

Dated, New York, May 5, 1889.

JOHN C. CALHOUN
JAMES H. PARKER
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN
EVAN THOMAS
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM
MACGRANE COXE

WALTER L. McCORKLE
WILLIAM G. CRENSHAW, JR.
CHARLES A. DESHON
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN
GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON
ROBERT L. HARRISON
JAMES SWANN

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CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK,

On this 15th day of May, 1889, before me personally came John C. Calhoun, James H. Parker, William P. St. John, Evan Thomas, William L. Trenholm, Macgrane Coxe, Walter L. McCorkle, William G. Crenshaw, Jr., Charles A. Deshon, William W. Flannagan, George Rutledge Gibson, Robert L. Harrison and James Swann, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

James F. Doyle,

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

(SEAL)

I, John R. Brady, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Fifth District, do hereby approve of the within certificate and consent that the same be filed.

Dated, New York, May 16, 1889.

Jno. R. Brady.

Filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, May 17, 1889.

Filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, May 18, 1889.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

HE name of this Association is New York Southern Society.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society is to promote friendly relations between Southern men resident or temporarily sojourning in New York City, and to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. I. Any male over eighteen years of age, resident of, or having a permanent place of business in the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself, or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to membership. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

SEC. 2. Any male over eighteen years of age, not a resident of, nor having a permanent place of business in

the City of New York, or within a radius of fifty miles, who was himself or either of whose parents was born in the District of Columbia, or in any of the following States, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, or Missouri, and the male descendants of such persons, over eighteen years of age, to the third generation, shall be eligible to non-resident membership and may be elected thereto in the same manner as resident members, and shall have all the privileges of resident members, save a vote at the meetings of the Society, and as herein otherwise restricted. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

- Sec. 3. All applicants for membership shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another member of the Society, in writing.
- SEC. 4. Membership shall be acquired upon approval and election by the Executive Committee and payment of the current dues. If an applicant for membership shall fail to pay the current dues within sixty days of the notice of his election by mail, addressed to him at the place given as his address in the application for membership, his election shall be void.
- SEC. 5. In passing upon an application for membership, the Executive Committee shall vote by ballot, and two dissenting votes shall defeat the application.

- SEC. 6. Resident members, on becoming non-residents, within the meaning of Section I of this article, may, on their option, become non-resident members—such option to be certified in writing to the Executive Committee; and non-resident members shall become resident members on establishing a residence within fifty miles of New York, and shall thereupon pay the proper dues of resident members. Ministers of the Gospel, without regard to residence, if otherwise qualified, may become non-resident members.
- SEC. 7. That John Marshall be and is hereby made an honorary member of this Society in recognition of his services as originator and organizer of the same.
- SEC. 8. Officers of the Army and Navy, now members, and those eligible to membership, who shall be hereinafter elected, shall be considered as non-resident members, and when they are ordered on service outside the limits of the United States, or stationed to a post distant more than two hundred and fifty miles from New York, for a period longer than one year, their dues shall be remitted during the period of such service.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, Secretary and a Treasurer, who, with thirteen members until the Annual Meeting of 1896, and

thereafter with twelve members, elected for the purpose, shall constitute the Executive Committee. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting in each year, to take office immediately upon election, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. Said thirteen members of the Executive Committee shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of 1895, by ballot, and shall immediately upon election divide themselves by lot into three classes, one class of five members to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, one class of four members to serve for two years and until their successors are elected, and one class of four members to serve for three years and until their successors are elected, and, thereafter, beginning with the year 1896, four members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting to serve for a period of three years, until their successors are elected.

Non-resident members shall not be eligible to office or membership upon the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and in the event of the absence of both President and Vice-President, a meeting of the Society or of the Executive Committee may elect its presiding officer.

The President shall, with the Secretary, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Society, and shall perform such other duties as the Executive Committee and the Society shall assign them.

ARTICLE VI.

The Treasurer shall collect all dues and claims of the Society, and shall deposit the same in a proper depository selected by the Executive Committee. He shall keep the accounts of the Society and report thereon at each regular meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Society.

His accounts shall be audited by the Executive Committee semi-annually.

He shall pay all bills when certified as correct as prescribed by the Executive Committee. He shall notify persons elected to membership of their election. He shall sign all checks of the Society, unless otherwise provided by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

SECRETARY

The Secretary shall give notice of all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep the minutes of such meetings; he shall conduct the correspondence and keep the records of the Society.

He shall furnish to the Treasurer the names of all persons elected to membership, and shall be the keeper of the seal of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SEC. I. The Executive Committee shall adopt a proper seal for this Society, and shall have general charge of the affairs, funds and property of the Society.

It shall have full power and it shall be its duty to carry out the purposes of the Society, according to its charter and constitution. (As amended May 9, 1903.)

- SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall have power to prescribe rules for the admission of strangers to the privileges of the Society.
- SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies which shall occur in the offices of the Society for the unexpired term of such officer, and also to fill all vacancies in the membership of the Executive Committee until the next Annual Meeting, when an election will be held to fill any vacancies in the membership of the Executive Committee for the unexpired term of the member creating the vacancy. The election of a member of the Executive Committee to office shall create a vacancy in the place of the member so elected.
- SEC. 4. Any member of the Executive Committee who shall absent himself from three consecutive regular

meetings, unless he shall have previously obtained permission so to do from the Committee, or shall present at the next regular meeting an excuse for his absence, satisfactory to each member of the Committee present, shall be deemed to have resigned.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee may from time to time set apart moneys of the Society for the establishment and accumulation of a "Charity Fund," to which shall be added all donations and bequests thereto. Said fund shall be kept separately deposited in bank or invested in such manner as is permitted by law to trustees and savings banks, and it shall be used and paid out as directed by said committee for the assistance of the unfortunate and those in distress; provided, however, that during any fiscal year not more than the accumulated income and one-fourth of any other additions during such year to said fund shall be disbursed. (As amended March 5, 1908.)

ARTICLE IX.

MEETINGS

- SEC. I. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society on the first Thursday in March of each year, at such hour as the Executive Committee may designate.
- SEC. 2. At all meetings of the Society, twenty-five regularly enrolled resident members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

If no quorum be present, the presiding officer shall adjourn the meeting to any other day, with the same effect as if held above.

SEC. 3. Social meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, and upon the written request of twenty-five resident members the President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall call a special meeting of the Society; the request for a special meeting, and also the notice of any special meeting, shall state the object for which the meeting is called, and at the special meeting any subject not so stated shall not be considered.

ARTICLE X.

STANDING COMMITTEES

There shall be five standing Committees of the Society; Committee on Entertainment, Committee on Admissions, Committee on Speakers, and Auditing Committee; each of which shall consist of three members to be appointed annually by the President; and a nominating Committee, consisting of five members, four of whom shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting of each year, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting thereafter, and until their successors are elected. The fifth member of the Nominating Committee shall be a member of the Executive Committee and shall be appointed by that Committee as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. It shall be the duty of the Nominating Committee to nominate officers and members of the Executive Com-

mittee for the vacancies occuring at the next ensuing Annual Meeting after the election of the Nominating Committee. Vacancies in the Nominating Committee shall be filled by that Committee. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to print and mail with the notice of each Annual Meeting, at least twenty days before the meeting, a ticket containing the nominations proposed by the Nominating Committee.

This method of nomination shall not be deemed to exclude any other nominations, when made by at least five members of the Society, upon ten days' notice thereof being sent by the Secretary to the resident members of the Society, nor the right to nominate viva voce at the annual meeting.

Additional committees may be appointed in the discretion of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to remove at any time any member of committees appointed by it. (As amended April 7, 1905.)

ARTICLE XI.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

The Auditing Committee shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer semi-annually, and report to the Executive Committee the accounts audited and allowed since their previous report.

They may also act as a Finance Committee, with such duties and powers as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

ARTICLE XII.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

The Committee on Admissions shall examine into and report to the Executive Committee upon the qualifications of any candidate for admission into the Society.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Society shall, as soon as may be practicable, establish a Library, which shall be confined, as far as possible, to those works which relate to the history and literature of the South, in order that it may portray the character and genius, and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people.

ARTICLE XIV.

INITIATION FEES AND DUES

- SEC. I. The annual dues for resident members shall be ten dollars, and for non-resident members, five dollars, payable annually in advance on the first day of November in each year. But members elected within one month of the end of the current fiscal year shall, in all cases, be exempt from payment of dues for the unexpired portion of the fiscal year in which they are elected.
- SEC. 2. When the dues of any member shall remain unpaid for the space of two months, the Treasurer shall cause him to be notified by mail, and if he fails to pay within one month thereafter, he shall cease to be a mem-

ber, without any action of the Executive Committee; but he may be reinstated by a vote of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee present at any regular meeting.

- SEC. 3. Any member who shall fail to pay any amount due by him to the Society, except dues, for one month after the notice of the indebtedness, requesting payment of the same, may be dropped from the membership by a majority vote of the members of the Executive Committee present at any regular meeting, but he may be reinstated by a like vote.
- SEC. 4. Upon payment of the sum of \$200, any member shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer of the Society, to the effect that such a member is a life member of the Society, and exempt from further dues, provided, however, that such certificates outstanding at any one time shall not exceed one hundred in number.

Any member who has rendered distinguished and unusual service to the Society may be elected a life member by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. (As amended March 3, 1910.)

ARTICLE XV.

CENSURE, SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION

Any member may be censured, suspended or expelled for a violation of the constitution or a rule, or for

any conduct not in violation of the constitution or a rule which in the opinion of the Executive Committee is improper and prejudicial to the welfare or reputation of the Society, by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Executive Committee present at a meeting, ten days' previous notice, in writing, having been given to the member, with a copy of the charge against him.

ARTICLE XVI.

RESIGNATIONS

Resignations of membership shall be made to the Secretary in writing, which shall be accepted, provided all indebtedness to the Society shall have been paid by such member, and such member shall be in good standing at the time of offering his resignation.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, or special meeting called for the purpose, by a two-thirds vote in the affirmative, a quorum being present and voting.

Notice of proposed amendments shall be furnished to the Secretary at least fifteen days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider them, and the Secretary shall cause such notice to be printed and sent to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

BY-LAWS

- SEC. I. At the regular meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows:
 - I. Reading of minutes.
 - 2. Unfinished business.
 - 3. Report of Executive Committee.
 - 4. Report of Treasurer.
 - 5. Reports of Special Committees.
 - 6. Miscellaneous business.
- SEC. 2. At regular meetings of the Executive Committee the order of business shall be:
 - I. Roll call.
 - 2. Reading of minutes.
 - 3. Unfinished business.
 - 4. Report of Treasurer.
 - 5. Report of Auditing Committee.
 - 6. Report of Committee on Admissions.
 - 7. Election of members.
 - 8. Report of House Committee.
 - 9. Report of Committee on Literature and Art.
 - 10. Reports of Special Committees.
 - 11. Miscellaneous business.

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ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall report in writing to the Executive Committee at their first meeting in each month a balance sheet, and every existing appropriation which may affect the same. He shall also report at such meetings the number of members in good standing and the names of those in arrears.

At the annual meeting of the Society he shall make a full report of the receipts and disbursements of the past fiscal year, suitably classified, and of all outstanding obligations of the Society. He shall keep regular accounts in books belonging to the Society. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be kept in the rooms of the Society.

SEC. 4. No member of the Executive Committee shall propose or second an applicant. All applicants for Resident Membership must be personally known to at least two members of the Executive Committee. The proposer and seconder of a Non-Resident Member must be personally known to at least two members of the Committee.

LIFE MEMBERS

Name Abney, John R.,	State of Birth or Descent Address South Carolina, 19 E. 86th St., N. Y.
Agar, John G.,	Virginia,327 W. 76th St., N. Y. Louisiana,31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Beall, Turner A.,	Maryland,12 E. 31st St., N. Y. Mississippi,40 Wall St., N. Y.
Carpenter, N. L.,	South Carolina, 30 Broad St., N. Y. Mississippi, 17-21 William St., N. Y. South Carolina .37 Wall St., N. Y. Alabama,50 Church St., N. Y.
Deshon, Charles A.,	Alabama,258 Broadway, N. Y.
Einstein, B. F.,	Texas,32 Liberty St., N. Y.
Flannagan, W. W.,	Virginia,146 Montclair Ave.,
French, Dr. John H.,	Montclair, N. J. Virginia,43 W. 51st St., N.Y.
Gatins, Joseph F.,	Georgia, 71 Central Park West, N.Y.
Haines, H. S.,	South Carolina, Engineers' Club, 32 West 40th St., N. Y.
Hardy, Gaston,	Virginia, c-o Norfolk National Bank,
Harrison, Robert L., Hobbs, Elon S.,	Norfolk, Virginia Virginia, 59 Wall St., N. Y. Maryland, 257 Broadway, N. Y.
Jarvis, Samuel M., Jones, W. Strother,	Kentucky, 60 Broadway, N. Y. Virginia, 20 Broad St., N. Y.
King, John,	Virginia,21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
McChesney, John T., McCorkle, Walter L., Marshall, John, (Honorary) Maury, C. W.,	Georgia,91 William St., N. Y. Virginia,1 Cooper Union, N. Y. Virginia,29 Wall St., N. Y. Virginia, Nokesville P. O., Virginia Virginia,20 Broad St., N. Y. Louisiana,46 W. 38th St., N. Y.

Nash, E. S.,	North Carolina, 21-24 State St., N.Y.
Osborne, James W.,	North Carolina, 115 Broadway, N.Y.
Parker, Dr. James H., Peabody, George Foster, Pickrell, Percy A., Polk, Dr. William M.,	Virginia, Washington, D. C. Georgia, 18 E. 69th St., N. Y. Georgia, Lake George, N. Y. Virginia, 50 New St., N. Y. Tennessee, 7 E. 36th St., N. Y. Virginia, 24 S. William St., N. Y.
Read, Dr. Henry N.,	Virginia,228 Clinton St.,
Roddey, John T.,	Brooklyn, N. Y. South Carolina,Rockhill, S. C. Virginia,858 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Sharp, W. W.,	South Carolina, 1020 5th Ave., N. Y. Virginia, 25 Broad St., N. Y. South Carolina, Cotton Exc., N. Y. Louisiana, 103 Reade St., N. Y. Virginia, 49 Wall St., N. Y.
Tilford, Henry M.,	Kentucky,42 Broadway, N. Y.
Verdery, Marion J.,	Georgia,216 S. Parsons Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
Worman, Dr. J. H.,	North Carolina, Univ. Club, N. Y. South Carolina, Bonnycroft, West- port, Essex Co., N. Y.
Wyeth, Dr. John A.,	Alabama, 244 Lexington Ave., N. Y. South Carolina, 28 W. 40th St., N. Y.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

Name	State of Birth or Descent Address
Abraham, Dr. Joseph H.,	Alabama,130 W. 58th St., N. Y.
Adamson, Robert,	Georgia,215 W. 101st St., N. Y.
Aiken, D. Wyatt,	Georgia,156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Aldrich, Jess K.,	Texas,114 W. 79th St., N. Y.
Alexander, Chester,	Alabama, 1302 Broadway, N. Y.
Alexander, William,	Virginia, 165 Broadway, N. Y.
Alfriend, Winter Woolfolk,	Georgia, Alfriend Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Allen, Charles Seldon,	Virginia,220 Broadway, N. Y.
Allen, James A.,	Kentucky,35 Wall St., N. Y.
Allen, James F.,	Georgia,111 Broadway, N. Y.
Allen, William,	Virginia,67 Wall St., N. Y.
Allen, Dr. W. B.,	South Carolina, 342 Willis Av., N. Y.
Altsheler, Joseph A.,	Kentucky, 131 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
Ammen, Francis DuPont,	Maryland, 2 Rector St., N. Y.
Anderson, Dr. A. M.,	Georgia, 271 W. 84th St., N. Y.
Anderson, Edgar T.,	Tennessee, .2601 Broadway, N. Y.
Anderson, James McCulloch,	Mississippi, 17 William St., N. Y.
Anderson, John I.,	Kentucky, 3609 Broadway, N. Y.
Andrews, Charles Lee,	Maryland,42 Broadway, N. Y.
Anthony, Thomas Gill,	Virginia,30 Church St., N. Y.
Archbell, John Eborn,	North Carolina, .544 Bedford Ave.,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ard, Philip H.,	South Carolina, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Armstrong, David Wilson, Jr.,	Kentucky,55 John St., N. Y.
Artaud, Theodore P.,	Mississippi, .262 W. 83d St., N. Y.
Atkins, George W. E.,	Tennessee, 195 Broadway, N. Y.
Atkinson, George C.,	Georgia, .151 Lafayette St., N. Y.
Austell, Erle L.,	Georgia,17 Battery Pl., N. Y.
Ayer, Dr. J. M.,	North Carolina, 527 5th Ave., N. Y.
Baggett, Shelley I.,	Georgia, 20 W. 20th St., N. Y.
Bairnsfather, A. L.,	Kentucky,53 W. 37th St., N. Y.
Baker, DeWitt C.,	Texas,34 Neptune Ave.,
D 1 D 1 137	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Baker, Edward Young,	Virginia, 198 West Broadway, N. Y.
Baker, Keith L.,	Mississippi,17 E. 9th St., N. Y.
Baker, Thomas K.,	Virginia,Tenafly, N. J.
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	Virginia,170 Prospect Pl.,
Baldwin, W. H.,	
Barber, William A., Barnett, Bion Hall, Jr., Barney, J. Stewart, Barnum, Charles K., Barrows, Dr. Charles C., Barrows, David Nye, Bartels, J. Murray, Baruch, Dr. Simon,	South Carolina, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Florida, 80 Washington Sq. E., N. Y. Virginia, 40 W. 38th St., N. Y. Georgia, 246 Front St., N. Y. Mississippi, 63 E. 56th St., N. Y. Wisginia, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. South Carolina, 51 W. 70th St., N. Y.
Baskerville, Dr. Charles, Bass, Walter A.,	Mississippi, 344 W. 72d St., N. Y. Virginia, Little Silver, N. J.
Bateman, Jas. Goldsborough, Bateson, C. E. W., Bateson, Richard H.,	Maryland,30 Church St., N. Y. Louisiana,43 E. 58th St., N. Y. Louisiana,78 Franklin St., N. Y.
Battle, George Gordon, Bayne, Daniel K.,	North Carolina,37 Wall St., N. Y. Virginia, 105 Front St., N. Y.
Bayne, Hon. Howard R., Bayne, Lawrence Pope, Bayne, Walter L.,	Virginia,67 Wall St., N. Y. Virginia,105 Front St., N. Y. Maryland, c-o Warren Woolen Co.,
Beach, George F.,	Alabama,2 Wall St., N. Y.
Beaty, Julian B.,	South Carolina, Room 14, City Hall, New York
Beckman, Alfred H., Becton, M. Wilbur,	Kentucky,6 Harrison St., N. Y. North Carolina, 51 Donaldson Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
Bell, Dr. George Huston, Bell, Robert F., Benson, Arthur Davis, Berg, Louis S., Best, Harry,	Virginia,40 E. 41st St., N. Y. Texas,320 Broadway, N. Y. Georgia,507 W. 22d St., N. Y. Georgia,49 Wall St., N. Y.
Bibb, W. G.,	Alabama, 10 W. 43d St., N. Y. Mississippi, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. Kentucky, 59 Warren St., N. Y. Virginia, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

Black, William Harman, Blair, Walter Dabney, Blakemore, Maurice Neville, .	Georgia,18 E. 28th St., N. Y. Virginia,281 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Virginia,391 E. 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bodine, Dr. John A., Boles, J. Keith,	Virginia,45 W. 35th St., N. Y. Kentucky,151 W. 72d St., N. Y. Arkansas,1371 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Bolling, Eugene W., Bordon, Herbert L.,	Alabama,1760 Broadway, N. Y. North Carolina,Room 916, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston, Charles A., Boteler, Elijah Smith, Boughan, Ben Austin,	Maryland,24 Broad St., N. Y. Maryland,66 Worth St., N. Y. Georgia,133-7 E. 16th St., N. Y.
Bowdon, Marcellus L.,	North Carolina, 2257 Broadway, N.Y.
Bower, Jack Dickinson,	Georgia, 5 E. 23d St., N. Y.
Bowman, Walker,	Virginia, . 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Boyer, Norman,	Maryland,452 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Bozeman, Dr. Nathan G.,	Alabama,162 E. 71st St., N. Y.
Bradshaw, Henry, Brady, Charles D.,	Dist. of Col., 157 Lexington Av., N. Y. Maryland, 15 Exchange Place,
Brady, Charles D.,	Jersey City, N. J.
Bragg, H. Lee,	Virginia, 100 William St., N. Y.
Bragg, Dr. Robert W.,	Virginia,45 W. 34th St., N. Y.
Branch, James R.,	Virginia, N. Y. Athletic Club, N. Y.
Brander, J. A.,	Virginia, 130 W. 44th St., N. Y.
Brauer, W. W.,	Virginia, 10 Battery Pl., N. Y.
Breckenridge, George Preston,	Missouri, 38 Park Row, N. Y.
Breckinridge, John C.,	Kentucky,32 Nassau St., N. Y.
Breckinridge, Lucian S.,	Dist. of Col., .115 Broadway, N. Y.
Breed, George Horace,	Kentucky, 36 W. 35th St., N. Y.
Breitenbach, Max J.,	Georgia,53 Warren St., N. Y.
Brennecke, Sidney B.,	South Carolina, 408 W. 22d St., N. Y.
Brent, Henry K.,	Kentucky,49 Cedar St., N. Y.
Britton, Mason,	Virginia,505 Pearl St., N. Y.
Brooks, Belvidere,	Texas, 195 Broadway, N. Y.
Brooks, Franklin,	Kentucky,32 Nassau St., N. Y.
Broughton, Wm. H. C.,	Mississippi, .317 W. 93d St., N. Y.
Broun, Dr. LeRoy,	Virginia, 148 W. 77th St., N. Y.
Brown, Joshua,	Tennessee, 66 W. 51st St., N. Y. Tennessee, 111 W. 55th St., N. Y.
Brown, Dr. Richard Ewell,	
Brown, Robert R.,	Alabama, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

Browning, Willis, Bryan, Charles S., Bryan, Reginald M., Buck, Gordon M., Buck, R. S., Buckner, Mortimer N.,	Virginia, 15 William St., N. Y. North Carolina, 220 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Georgia, 29 Broadway, N. Y. Mississippi, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Kentucky, 52 William St., N. Y. Louisiana, New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Buckner, Thomas A., Buckner, William A., Buckner, William D.,	Kentucky, 346 Broadway, N. Y. Kentucky, 1414 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. Virginia, Prospect Park Bank, 885 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buhler, Joseph S.,	Georgia,140 Nassau St., N. Y. N. Carolina, c-o John Wanamaker, New York
Burroughs, A. H.,	Virginia,50 Union Sq. N., N. Y. Kentucky, Crofut & Knapp, 840 Broadway, N. Y.
Burton, S. W.,	Virginia,47 Cedar St., N. Y. Georgia,437 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Caffey, Francis G.,	Virginia, 2 Rector St., N. Y. Alabama, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. Missouri, 480 Park Ave., N. Y. North Carolina, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, N. Y.
Caldwell, James H.,	Georgia,100 Broadway, N. Y. South Carolina,17 Madison Ave., New York
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Leslie, John C.,	Brooklyn, N. Y. No. Carolina, 316 W. 79th St., N. Y. Mississippi, Cotton Exc. Bldg., N. Y.

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Massey, Albert P.,	Maryland,55 Liberty St., N. Y.
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Mayo, Archibald Campbell, .	Virginia,302 Clinton St.,
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Mayo, Hon. John B.,	Virginia, 216 W. 100th St., N. Y.
Meacham, George W.,	No. Carolina, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Meacham, Malcolm L.,	Mississippi, . Park Row Bldg., N. Y.
Meader, Herman Lee,	Louisiana,178 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Meadows, Thomas E.,	Alabama, 165 Broadway, N. Y.
Mebane, Frank C.,	North Carolina, 45 Broadway, N. Y.
	Noith Calonna, 40 Dioauway, 14. 1.

	Louisiana, 287 Broadway, N. Y.
Middleton, John A.,	Maryland,143 Liberty St., N. Y.
Miller, Edward C.,	Alabama, .196 Argyle Rd., Prospect
M''I I I C I	Park S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miller, Hugh Gordon,	
Miller, John H.,	Virginia,2 Rector St., N. Y.
Miller, Percival W.,	South Carolina, Cranford, N. J.
Miller, Pleasant Compton,	
Milnor, Bennett,	So. Carolina, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Milnor, William H.,	
willion, william 11.,	Montclair, N. J.
Minis, Robert Beverley,	Georgia,117 E. 78th St., N. Y.
Minton, John McKim, Jr.,	Maryland,34 Franklin St., N. Y.
Mitchell, Sidney Z.,	Alabama,344 W. 78th St., N. Y.
Moffet, James A.,	Virginia,212 W. 72d St., N. Y.
Monroe, Robert Grier,	Kentucky,26 Liberty St., N. Y.
Moody, F. B.,	Texas,55 Wall St., N. Y.
Moody, Dr. Laurie M.,	Tennessee, 28 W. 40th St., N. Y.
Moore, Carey A.,	Maryland, 306 W. 100th St., N. Y.
Moore, Charles Forest,	W. Virginia, .117 E. 24th St., N. Y.
Moore, Harlan,	Kentucky,42 Broadway, N. Y.
Moore, Hugh E.,	Virginia,300 W. 49th St., N. Y.
Moore, John N.,	Virginia,
Morehead, Col. Franklin C., .	Kentucky, 210 W. 85th St., N. Y.
Morgan, Coleman,	Kentucky, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Morgan, Robert M.,	
	New York
Morris, Dave H.,	Louisiana, 68 Broad St., N. Y.
Morrison, Dr. Eugene T.,	Texas,158 Main St.,
Manner Du Albant C	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Morrow, Dr. Albert S.,	Kentucky,222 W. 72d St., N. Y.
Morrow, Dr. P. A., Moss, William Warner,	Kentucky,66 W. 40th St., N. Y.
Mountjoy, Wilbert W.,	Virginia, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Virginia, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Munds, J. Theus,	No. Carolina, 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y.
Munford, Irving H.,	Tennessee, 456 Fourth Ave., N. Y.
Murphy, Dr. Deas,	Alabama,165 E. 62d St., N. Y.
Murphy, Dr. W. A.,	Virginia, 161 W. 61st St., N. Y.
Myers, Gratz C.,	
• •	Englowed N I
Myers, John Caldwell,	Alabama,37 Wall St., N. Y.

Myers, Joseph G.,	Virginia, .480 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Virginia,1081 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Naret, Charles C., Neel, William H., Neilson, Thomas H., Nelms, Bernard, Nelms, W. S., Nelson, Francis Kinloch,	Virginia, 2647 Broadway, N. Y. No. Carolina, .261 Broadway, N. Y. Virginia,131 E. 43d St., N. Y. Virginia,286 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Texas, 1120 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. Maryland,11 Blackburn Road, Summit, N. J.
Nelson, George E.,	Virginia,200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Alabama,115 Broadway, N. Y. Virginia,82 Beaver St., N. Y. Missouri,33 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Newell, James S., Nicolson, John, Nisbet, Dr. J. Douglas, Nixon, Lewis, Noble, Herbert, Noell, William L., Nolley, Ralph F., Norton, Eckstein, Norton, George B.,	Virginia, 112 Riverside Dr., N. Y. Georgia,43 Cedar St., N. Y. So. Carolina, 11 W. 81st St., N. Y. Virginia,30 Church St., N. Y. Waryland,15 Broadway, N. Y. Virginia,30 Church St., N. Y. Waryland, 593 Riverside Dr., N. Y. Kentucky, Walker Bros., 71 Broadway, N. Y. Kentucky, 483 Gramercy Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
	Tennessee, N. Y. Times, N. Y. South Carolina, 45 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oglesby, Albert S.,	Kentucky, .51 Chambers St., N. Y. Texas,15 W. 29th St., N. Y. Maryland, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, 2 Rector St., N. Y.
Page, Dr. John Randolph Page, Walter H.,	Virginia, 127 E. 62d St., N. Y. North Carolina, Cathedral Ave.,
Parker, Bedell,	Garden City, N. Y. Virginia,822 Broadway, N. Y. Georgia,1261 Broadway, N. Y. Alabama,66 Broadway, N. Y. Alabama,34 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Parker, Junius,	
Parsons, Erastus J., Paschall, Edward E.,	Alabama,43 Cedar St., N. Y. No. Carolina, .308 W. 82d St., N. Y.
Pasco, Samuel Nash,	Florida, 1 Wall St., N. Y.
Patterson, Rufus L.,	No. Carolina, .32 W. 52d St., N. Y.
Payne, Dr. Sanders McA.,	Tennessee,542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Paynter, Richard K., Paxton, Henry C.,	Virginia,439 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
	Mississippi, 429 Convent Ave., N. Y. Georgia,43 Exchange Pl., N. Y.
Peabody, Charles Jones, Peabody, Royal C.,	Georgia,11 Broadway, N. Y.
Pearson, Dr. Henry,	Alabama, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y.
Pearson, William H.,	No. Carolina, .213 E. 23d St., N. Y.
Pegram, Henry,	Virginia, 26 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Peirce, J. Champlin,	Florida,164 Montague St.,
, 3	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pendergast, I. Lynch	Maryland, 32 Liberty St., N. Y.
	Maryland,Calumet Club,
5 . 5 .	269 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Pendergast, Raymond W.,	Maryland, 176 Broadway, N. Y.
Penniman, Arthur W.,	Maryland, 358 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Pennock, Jerome H.,	Maryland, 154 Montague St.,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Perkins, W. R.,	Virginia,c-o P. Lorillard & Co.,
	Iersey City, N. I.
Perry, Sidney R.,	Florida,60 Wall St., N. Y.
Peters, J. Egbert,	Tennessee, 684 Broadway, N. Y.
	Mississippi,52 William St., N. Y.
Peters, Ralph,	Georgia, Penn. R.R. Station,
	33d St., N. Y.
Pett, Charles E.,	Georgia,315 Rahway Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Pett. William H., Ir.,	Florida, 90 William St., N. Y.
Pfeiffer, H. L.,	Maryland,89 Cliff St., N. Y.
Phillips, Barnet,	Georgia, 1058 Sterling Place,
· · ·	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phillips, C. C.,	Virginia, 277 Washington St., N. Y.
Platt, E. C.,	Alabama,253 Broadway, N. Y.
	Tennessee, 129 E. 36th St., N. Y.
	Dist. of Col., Shoreham, L. I.

Poole, Cecil P., Pope, Ernest, Pou, Dr. Robert Edward, Price, Floyd, Priddy, Lawrence, Primrose, John S.,	North Carolina, 497 Pearl St., N. Y. Georgia,71 Broadway, N. Y. Georgia,20 W. 50th St., N. Y. Virginia,30 Broad St., N. Y. Virginia,149 Broadway, N. Y. North Carolina,Cotton Exchange Bldg., N. Y.
Prince, William B.,	Virginia, 612 W. 147th St., N. Y.
Pritchard, Dr. William B.,	No. Carolina, .143 W. 72d St., N. Y.
Proskauer, Joseph M.,	Alabama,170 Broadway, N. Y.
Pulley, Dr. W. J.,	Alabama, .945 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Purrington, William A.,	Dist. of Col.,78 Wall St., N. Y.
Quarles, E. A.,	
Quay, John W.,	
Quinlan, Dr. Joseph S.,	Maryland,70 Sixth Ave.,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quinlan, Dr. T. A.,	Maryland,463 Fulton St.,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raby, R. Cornelius,	Texas,255 W. 113th St., N. Y.
Rady, G. Hannon,	Virginia,11 William St., N. Y.
Ragan, Adolphus,	Texas,280 Broadway, N. Y.
Raine, Thomas Chalmers,	Virginia,111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Ramsay, D. S.,	Kentucky, 291 Broadway, N. Y.
Randolph, Edward,	Tennessee, Bretton Hall, 86th and Broadway, N. Y.
Ravenel, Gaillard F.,	South Carolina, .1 Gramercy Park,
Darrand Ct Inlian	New York South Carolina, 424 Produce Exc.,
Ravener, St. Junen,	New York
Rawls, Dr. R. M.,	South Carolina, 233 W. 83d St., N. Y.
Raymond, Charles H.,	Mississippi,46 Macculoch Ave.,
•	Morristown, N. J.
Reed, Morton W.,	Virginia,111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Reese, Dr. Robert G.,	Virginia, 50 W. 52d St., N. Y.
Reeves, M. R.,	North Carolina, .58 Worth St., N. Y.
Reeves, Richard E.,	North Carolina, 58 Worth St., N. Y.
Rhett, E. Lowndes,	So. Carolina, 60 Broadway, N. Y.
Rice, Bruce L.,	Tennessee,27 William St., N. Y.
Richards, Dr. John D.,	Mississippi,44 W. 49th St., N. Y.
Richardson, J. B.,	West Virginia, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

Riely, Lambert M., Riordan, James, Riordan, James, Ritchie, Albert, Rivers, Julian Charlton, Roach, James P., Roberts, Albert G., Roberts, Richard, Roberts, W. H., Roberts, William W., Jr., Robertson, Dr. J. A., Robertson, Robert S., Robinson, Arthur D., Robinson, Eugene B., Robinson, E. Gwynn, Robinson, Powhatan R., Robinson, U. M., Rothschild, Simon F.,	Virginia, 409 W. 15th St., N. Y. Virginia, 409 W. 15th St., N. Y. So. Carolina, Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Maryland, 76 William St., N. Y. So. Carolina, Princess Anne, Md. Mississippi, 429 Convent Ave., N. Y. Georgia, 799 Eighth Ave., N. Y. Maryland, 60 Broadway, N. Y. Georgia, 22 Dey St., N. Y. Maryland, 139 E. 45th St., N. Y. Texas, 45 W. 34th St., N. Y. Texas, 15 William St., N. Y. Virginia, 55 Wall St., N. Y. Virginia, 1261 Broadway, N. Y. Georgia, 1261 Broadway, N. Y. Dist. of Col., 35 W. 64th St., N. Y. Virginia, 324 W. 56th St., N. Y. North Carolina, 420 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. V.
Rountree, Louis G.,	Brooklyn, N. Y. North Carolina, 152 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Russell, John Mosby,	Kentucky,27 Pine St., N. Y. Dist. of Col., .51 W. 106th St., N. Y. North Carolina, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Virginia,117 W. 58th St., N. Y. Virginia,32 Liberty St., N. Y.
Samuels, Charles B.,	Georgia,350 W. 58th St., N. Y. Virginia, .39 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France
Sands, Tucker K.,	Virginia, Commercial Nat'l Bank,
Scales, Dr. Jefferson,	Washington, D. C. North Carolina, 348 Tompkins Ave.,
Schley, Buchanan, Jr.,	Tompkinsville, S. I. Maryland,Douglas Manor,
Schoen, William P.,	Georgia,132 Nassau St., N. Y. Louisiana,German Hospital,
Sebrell, Marvin P.,	Virginia,60 W. 94th St., N. Y. Virginia,247 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sefert, Clarence L.,	Alabama, 980 Lincoln Place,
Seidell, Charles Frederic,	Brooklyn, N. Y. Virginia,
Sellars, Joseph B., Sellers, H. Lee,	No. Carolina,White Plains, N. Y. Virginia, 135 E. 16th St., N. Y.
Selvage, Edwin,	Maryland, .101 Produce Exc., N. Y.
Semple, T. Darrington,	Alabama, 241 Central Park W., N. Y.
Sevier, Henry H.,	Tennessee,66 Broadway, N. Y.
Seward, Dr. Walter M.,	Virginia,
Shands, Joseph W.,	Florida, .Livingston Hall, Columbia University, N. Y.
Sharretts, Edward P.,	Maryland,165 Broadway, N. Y.
Sheild, Edwin,	Alabama, Westfield, N. J.
Sheppard, Walter C.,	Texas, Bureau of Street Openings,
Charman J. F. Classic	Queens, L. I. City
Sherwood, E. Clyde,	Tennessee, .1 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Sheilds, Dr. Nelson T., Shipman, Andrew J.,	Kentucky,61 W. 56th St., N. Y. Virginia,41 Wall St., N. Y.
Short, Henry B.,	North Carolina, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
Shotwell, Edward O'Neal,	Alabama,14 Wall St., N. Y.
Sim, John Robert,	Virginia, 536 W. 156th St., N. Y.
Sim, Robert Lee,	Virginia, 536 W. 156th St., N. Y.
Simmonds, Graff W.,	Louisiana, 121 Front St., N. Y.
Sinclair, Hon. G. B.,	Virginia, 58 W. 68th St., N. Y.
Sioussat, William D.,	Dist. of Col.,15 Dey St., N. Y.
Sistrunk, J.,	Georgia,694 Broadway, N. Y.
Sizer, Robert R.,	Virginia,15 William St., N. Y.
Sizer, Thomas M.,	Virginia,15 William St., N. Y.
Skinner, Frank E.,	No. Carolina, .425 E. 24th St., N. Y.
Slade, Dr. Charles Blount,	Georgia,245 W. 74th St., N. Y.
Slee, John B.,	Maryland,153 Montague St.,
C!! 1 M TI .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Slingluff, Upton,	Maryland,115 Broadway, N. Y.
Smith, Elijah P.,	Maryland,43 Worth St., N. Y.
Smith, F. Hopkinson, Smith, Dr. Harmon,	Maryland,150 E. 34th St., N. Y.
Smith, Oscar W.,	Georgia,44 W. 49th St., N. Y. Maryland, .San Remo, 74th St. and
Jilitii, Oscat W.,	Central Park West, N. Y.
Smith, Otis,	Missouri,111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Smith, Philip M.,	Kentucky,310 W. 97th St., N. Y.
Smith, Terry,	Texas, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

Smith, William Mason, South Carolina, .25 Broad St., N. Y. Snead, R. J., Snead, Udolpho, Kentucky, .135 E. 66th St., N. Y. Snider, Leonard, So. Carolina, 547 W. 123d St., N. Y. Somerville, Hon. Henderson M., Virginia, .265 Cen. Park W., N. Y. Soria, Henry J., Spencer, Thomas P., Virginia, .165 Broadway, N. Y. Spencer, Thomas P., Virginia, .165 Broadway, N. Y. Sperry, Edward Chambers, South Carolina, 52 William St., N. Y. Spooner, Henry W., Virginia, .39 W. 32d St., N. Y. Sprigg, James Cresap, Virginia, .52 William St., N. Y. Springs, Albert A., Jr., South Carolina, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Stafford, Hartwell, Alabama, 1705-6 Tribune Bldg., N.Y. Stann, E. Carl, North Carolina, 47 W. 34th St., N.Y. Staton, Henry, North Carolina, 80 Broadway, N. Y. Steel, W. J., Kentucky, .66 Beaver St., N. Y. Steele, Leroy Adams, North Carolina, 1322 Ave. A., N. Y. Stevens, Bayard, Virginia, .1322 Ave. A., N. Y. Stevens, Bayard, Virginia, .105-6 Church St., N. Y.
Stevenson, Reston, No. Carolina, 501 W. 110th St., N. Y. Stockell, Hon. V. H., Tennessee, 6 Church St., N. Y. Stoddart, John H., Alabama, 100 William St., N. Y. Stokes, E. K., Alabama, 104 Wall St., N. Y. Stoll, Charles H., Kentucky, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Stoppelbein, Gen. Jos. L., South Carolina, 270 Vose Ave., South Orange, N. J. Stratford, Dr. William H., Virginia, 155 W. 80th St., N. Y. Strecker, Otto A., Virginia, 531 W. 162d St., N. Y. Strother, William A., South Carolina, 1 Hudson St., N. Y. Stuart, Francis Lee, South Carolina, B. &. O. Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Sturgis, Thomas Steele, Virginia, 44 W. 44th St., N. Y. Sumerwell, Edward K., Kentucky, 50 Church St., N. Y. Supplee, J. Frank, Maryland, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. Sussdorf, Louis A., South Carolina, 55 Wall St., N. Y. Sussdorf, Louis A., South Carolina, 55 Wall St., N. Y.
Sussdorf, Louis A.,

Sykes, Eugene Lanier, Sykes, George,	Mississippi,170 Broadway, N. Y. Texas,1123 Broadway, N. Y.
Tabb, Henry A., Talbert, Joseph T., Talbert, W. W., Talley, Dr. W. W., Tannor, John, Tate, Sterrett, Taylor, Esten C.,	Virginia,26 Beaver St., N. Y. Mississippi,2 E. 45th St., N. Y. Tennessee,66 Beaver St., N. Y. Virginia,129 W. 136th St., N. Y. Virginia,Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Alabama,21 William St., N. Y. South Carolina, .c-o Nadal, Jones & Mowton, 96 Liberty St., N. Y.
Taylor, Dr. Fielding L.,	Virginia,112 E. 60th St., N. Y.
Taylor, George E.,	Virginia,1 Liberty St., N. Y.
Taylor, James L.,	Florida,214 W. 85th St., N. Y. Kentucky,55 Wall St., N. Y.
Taylor, Horace R.,	Arkansas,Livingston Hall,
rayior, Rupert,	Columbia University, N. Y.
Taylor, Dr. Thomas M.,	Virginia,12 W. 44th St., N. Y.
Taylor, Walter F.,	Virginia,54 Wall St., N. Y.
Terry, Reavis J.,	Alabama, 65 Wall St., N. Y.
Tetard, Louis C.,	Missouri, 30 Pine St., N. Y.
Thatcher, John M. P.,	Kentucky, Harvard Club,
Thompson, Burton,	27 W. 44th St., N. Y. Missouri, 1 Wall St., N. Y.
Thompson, Jefferson deMont,	Alabama,43 W. 27th St., N. Y.
Thurman, Frank W.,	Virginia, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.
Tiedeman, Irvin B.,	So. Carolina, 72 Leonard St., N. Y.
Toby, G. P.,	Louisiana,373 Charlton Ave.,
7D 11 II C. 1	South Orange, N. J.
Todd, Henry Stanley,	Missouri,Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57th St., N. Y.
Towns Charles B	Georgia,119 W. 81st St., N. Y.
Towns, Charles D.,	Georgia,24 Eighth Ave.,
201110, 1111100000 21, 1111111	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Trawick, Samuel W.,	Georgia,30 Church St., N. Y.
Treloar, Charles E.,	Louisiana, 362 Riverside Dr., N. Y.
Trenholm, Frank	So. Carolina,141 Broadway, N. Y.
Trent, Prof. William P.,	Virginia,139 W. 78th St., N. Y. Georgia,277 Broadway, N. Y.
Troy, Alexander J.,	
rio, meander j.,	Bronxville, N. Y.
Trussell, Arthur J.,	West Virginia, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

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Tucker, James R.,	Maryland,1527 Park Ave., Baltimore. Md.
Tucker, St. George Brooke,	Baltimore, Md. Texas,40 Wall St., N. Y.
Tull. Dr. Edward E	Maryland, .119 W. 80th St., N. Y. North Carolina, 840 Broadway, N. Y. Florida, Navy Pay Office,
Turlington, Edgar Eastwood.	North Carolina, 840 Broadway, N. Y.
Turnbull, V. E	Florida Navy Pay Office.
,,	P. O. Box 1900, N. Y.
Turner, William C.,	So. Carolina, . 543 W. 156th St., N. Y.
Ullrich, Albert R.,	Texas,109 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Undowned William F	Brooklyn, N. Y. Louisiana, 38 Park Row, N. Y.
Underwood, William E.,	Louisiana, 35 Fark Now, IV. I.
Upsnur, George L.,	Dist. of Col.,37 Wall St., N. Y.
Valentine, John A.	North Carolina, 9 Castleton Park,
varionettic, journ 121,	St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton, S. I.
Valk, Dr. Francis,	
Van Arsdale, John H.	Kentucky, 621 Broadway, N. Y.
Vanhurg. H. A	Georgia,232 E. 82d St., N. Y.
Vandiver, Almuth C.	Alabama,32 Nassau St., N. Y.
Van Wyck, Hon, Augustus,	South Carolina, 149 Broadway, N. Y.
Van Wyck, William,	South Carolina,373 Fulton St.,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Verdery, Marion I., Ir.,	Georgia,216 S. Parsons Ave.,
3,3.,	Flushing, N. Y.
Vick, Walker W.,	Flushing, N. Y. North Carolina,16 Addison Ave., Putherford N. I.
Violett, Atwood,	Louisiana, 20 Broad St., N. Y.
Walker, Byrd,	Virginia, 4 Cliff St., N. Y.
Walker, Frank M.,	Tennessee, .1161 Broadway, N. Y.
Walker, Norman S., Jr.,	Virginia,71 Broadway, N. Y.
Walsh, Ossie J.,	Tennessee, 154 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Walters, Edgar B.,	Virginia,Garden City, L. I.
Walton, David E.,	Missouri, Hotel St. Francis,
	124 W. 47th St., N. Y.
Ward, Horatio J.,	Kentucky, Manhattan Hotel, N. Y.
Ward, Samuel M., Jr.,	South Carolina, .49 Wall St., N. Y.
Warriner, Arthur,	Virginia,55 John St., N. Y.
Warwick, D. Branch,	Virginia, 42 Broadway, N. Y.
Washington, George A.,	Tennessee, . 27 William St., N. Y.
Washington, William deH.,	Virginia, 267 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Waters, Thomas Jackson,	Dist. of Col., 60 Broadway, N. Y.

Watkins, James, L.,	Tennessee, 43 Exchange Place, N.Y.
Watson, Archibald R.,	Mississippi, Hall of Records, N. Y.
Watson, James Henry,	Mississippi,111 Broadway, N. Y.
Watson, Dr. S. P.,	So. Carolina, .157 W. 82d St., N. Y.
Watts, Harry Dorsey,	Maryland, 366 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Waugh, Henry Proctor,	Tennessee,165 Broadway, N. Y.
Wayt, Dr. W. Baldwin,	Virginia,
Weathers, Niel A.,	Maryland, .317 W. 114th St., N. Y.
Weed, John W.,	Georgia,62 William St., N. Y.
Weil, Henry G.,	Missouri,c-o Bamberger Bros.,
weii, item y o.,	100 Broadway, N. Y.
Weir, J. Campbell,	Maryland, 123 W. 72d St., N. Y.
Welles, Frank Corday,	Virginia,
Wells, Crawford H.,	Virginia 50 Morningside Ave. W.,
	New York
Wells, Joseph R.,	Missouri,c-o Nat'l Surety Co.,
	115 Broadway, N. Y.
Weslosky, Morris,	
West, J. Terry,	Mississippi,71 Broadway, N. Y.
Westmoreland, Dr. F. S.,	South Carolina, Riverside Hospital,
***	North Brother Island, N. Y.
Wharton, George Wilson,	Louisiana, Great Kills, S. I.
Whedbee, M. Manly,	Maryland,c-o British-American
	o Co., Ltd., 86 Strand, London, Eng. So. Carolina, .105 William St., N. Y.
Whilden, William G.,	Maryland,54 Wall St., N. Y.
Whitcomb, Henry D.,	Virginia, East Orange, N. J.
White, E. H.,	Maryland Coffee Exchange N V
Whitfield, Edwin N.,	Maryland, Coffee Exchange, N. Y. Mississippi,60 Wall St., N. Y.
Whitlock, Bernard,	North Carolina, .2880 Bway, N. Y.
Whitlock, Thomas C.,	
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Whitlock, Victor E.,	North Carolina, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.
	Maryland, Room 2643,
	17 Battery Place, N. Y.
Wight, William A.,	Kentucky,260 Broadway,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.
	Tennessee,47 W. 34th St., N. Y.
Wilkes, Nathaniel Robords, .	
Williams, Andrew Murray,	Mississippi,27 W. 44th St., N. Y.
Williams, Frederic,	Georgia,53 Worth St., N. Y.

Williams, George B.,	Missouri, 454 Broome St., N. Y. South Carolina, 71 Broadway, N. Y. No. Carolina, .277 Washington St., New York
Williams, W. C., Jr.,	Virginia,165 Broadway, N. Y. Virginia,43 Worth St., N. Y. Maryland, .538 W. 136th St., N. Y. Maryland,845 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
Wilson, Butler Millard, Wilson, E. Bright, Wilson, Hunter LeGrand, Wilson, John Alexander, Wilson, Junius P., Winslow, William Beverly, Wofford, Charles P.,	Virginia, 5 W. 103d St., N. Y. Tennessee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Tennessee, 95 William St., N. Y. Virginia, 140 Cedar St., N. Y. Virginia, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Kentucky, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. Mississippi, 420 Paul Jones Bldg.,
Wolf, Ralph, Wolfe, W. Preston, Wood, Fern Manly, Wood, J. Harvey, Jr., Woodward, Christopher H. R., Woolfolk, Joseph W., Woolsey, Minthorne, Worrall, Richard P., Wright, Charles Allen,	Georgia, 20 E. 23d St., N. Y. Alabama, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. Kentucky, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Mississippi, c-o Y. M. C. A.,
Wylie, Dr. R. H.,	Orange, N. J. South Carolina, 72 W. 52d St., N. Y.
Yoakum, B. F.,	Kentucky,342 W. 85th St., N. Y. Texas,71 Broadway, N. Y. Georgia,155 Riverside Dr., N. Y.
Zacharias, L. B.,	Maryland 126 Front St., N. Y.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

Name	State of Birth or Descent Address
	Virginia, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
•	South Carolina, 44 Greenridge Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Baldwin, George J.,	Georgia, Savannah, Ga. Florida, c-o Y. M. C. A.,
Bertie, Cecil E.,	Jacksonville, Fla. Virginia, c-o Rogers, Brown & Co., 5 Corn Exc. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Brooke, Dandridge W.,	Maryland
Bruce, George Howard,	Newark, N. J. Kentucky,Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bruce, Howard A.,	Virginia, Scott and McHenry Sts., Baltimore, Md.
Bryan, James A., Buck, Samuel Henry,	North Carolina, New Bern, N. C. Kentucky, (Natchez, Miss.) c-o Manhattan Club, N. Y.
Caldwell, A. B.,	North Carolina, 223 Moreland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Campbell, D. Crowell,	Georgia, . Campbell Coal Mining Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Carr, Julian S.,	North Carolina, Durham, N. C. Maryland, National Bank Bldg., Sayannah. Ga.
Church, Col. J. W.,	Kentucky, .c-o Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Claiborne, Rev. Dr. R. R., Clarke, James,	Virginia, .168 Convent Ave., N. Y. Maryland,55 Baltimore St., Cumberland, Md.
Clayton, William Lockhart, . Coles, Capt. Thomas Lee,	Mississippi,Oklahoma City, Okla. Alabama,Picatiney Arsenal, Dover. N. I.
Cosby, Halcourt T.,	Virginia,
Crockett, Watkins,	Tennessee, .Hermitage Nat'l Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

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